The Pyongyang Times

No. 36 (406) SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is presented with a fragrant bouquet symbolic of the immeasurable adoration and loyalty of the entire Korean children, youth and students in Japan by the members of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and Song and Dance Circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School on a visit to the homeland

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Soccer Team of Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and Song and Dance Circle of Yokohama Korean Primary School on Visit to Homeland

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the Korean youth and children in Japan, received on August 18 at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and the Song and Dance Circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School, who visited the DPRK, the glorious socialist fatherland, to spend their meaningful summer vacation together with the youth and children in the homeland.

Present on the occasion were the entire members of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School headed by its Principal Han Myong Su and the Song and Dance Circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School headed by its Principal Pak Yong Dok.

Present there were Comrade O Jin U, Kim Jung Rin and Yang Hyong Sop.

Comrade Kim Song Ae was present there.

Also present was Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the Students and Children's Palace with a broad smile on his face amid the loud strains of welcome music, the entire members enthusiastically welcomed the Leader, the great sun of the nation and benevolent father, shouting at the top of their voices "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and put a red kerchief around his neck and presented fragrant flowers to him, reflecting the feelings of infinite reverence and loyalty of the entire Korean youth, children and students in Japan.

The fatherly Leader warmly shook one by one the hands of the sons and daughters who came to the bosom of the motherland for the first time after they were born and grew up in an alien land, and patted them on their heads with a deep affection.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sat together with the members and had a cordial talk full of a fatherly affection, personally offering them light refreshments.

The members evinced the firm determination indicative of the unanimous feelings of loyalty of the Korean youth, children and students in Japan to become revolutionary soldiers of the Marshal by implementing to the end the teachings of the fatherly Leader and reverentially wished from the bottom of their hearts a long life in good health to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the benevolent father of the 600,000 Korean nationals, youth, children and students in Japan, for the reunification and eternal prosperity of the country, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and for the strengthening and development of the Korean youth and children's movement in Japan.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the entire members and gave precious gifts of warm fatherly affection to them.

Later on, the Leader saw the art performances staged by the Song and Dance Circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on August 17 the delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Chairman of the Council of War; and members of the delegation Comrade Ana Maria Cabral, wife of Comrade Amilcar Cabral; Comrade Osvaldo Vieira, Member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Member of the Council of War; Comrade Constantino Teiseira, Member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Commander of the southern front; Comrade Honorio Chantre, Member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Political Commissar of the eastern front; and Comrade Armando Ramos, Member of the Council of War and Chief of Commerce in the southern liberated area.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Dinner in Honour of the Delegation of African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a dinner on August 17 in honour of the delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands on a visit to our country.

Invited to the dinner were head of the delegation Comrade Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Chairman of the Council of War; and members of the delegation Comrade Ana Maria Cabral, wife of Comrade Amilcar Cabral; Comrade Osvaldo Vieira, Member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Member of the Council of War; Comrade Constantino Teiseira, Member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Commander of the southern front; Comrade Honorio Chantre, Member of the Executive Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Political Commissar of the eastern front; and Comrade Armando Ramos, Member of the Council of War and Chief of Commerce in the southern liberated area.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings from Major General Mohammed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; and from Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the Republican Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen, on the 19th anniversary of the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, in which the Korean people defeated U.S. imperialism.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams from Colonel Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Burundi and from William Richard Tolbert, President of the Republic of Liberia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 125th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the July 17 revolution in Iraq, a telegram from Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in answer to his message of greetings sent on the 20th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national day of the ARE, and a telegram from Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the national day of the RMI.

Workers' Party of Korea, Korean Democratic Party, Chondoist Chongu Party and Various Public Organizations

Propose to Hold a Joint Conference of Political Parties and Public Organizations of the North and the South

Sixteen political parties and public organizations including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party issued a joint statement on August 19 proposing to hold a Joint Conference of the Political Parties and Public Organizations of the North and the South to frustrate the obstructive machinations of the reactionary forces at home and abroad and powerfully promote the cause of national reunification with the mobilization of the strength of the whole nation— patriotic parties, groupings and people of all circles and strata — under the new situation created after the publication of the north-south joint statement.

Follows the full text of the joint statement:

The north-south joint statement made public simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul on July 4 demonstrated the firm determination of our nation to shape its destiny by itself and brought an epoch-making phase in the struggle of our people for national reunification.

With the publication of the north-south joint statement as an occasion, the interest of the masses in national reunification is growing as never before and a tendency toward peaceful reunification is rising rapidly.

Not only the people but also the political and public circles of south Korea call for carrying into practice the north-south joint statement at the earliest date, and there is a strong demand that the way for north-south negotiation and dialogue should not be confined to the authorities in power or specific persons alone but be paved broadly, embracing all circles and strata, all parties and groupings. Especially, some politicians repeatedly expressed their wish to visit Pyongyang at an early date for multilateral dialogue between the north and the south.

And voices are raised demanding that the "state of emergency" be lifted and, at the same time, the "anti-communist law" and "national security law" be abrogated, the freedom of discussion on the question of reunification be ensured and the cause of reunification be promoted on a democratic basis, reflecting the will of the broad masses.

We positively appreciate all these developments and warmly support and welcome the reasonable demand and efforts of the south Korean people and personages of various circles for the acceleration of the reunification of the country.

Now our national cause finds itself in the period of a new turn and many questions confront us to be settled promptly.

There are, indeed, many questions to be solved, ranging from the question of rejecting the interference of outside forces and putting an end to reliance upon outside forces on the principle of national self-determination, relaxing the tension and creating favourable conditions to attain the peaceful, democratic reunification of the country, removing the mistrust between the north and the south and achieving great national unity to the question of realizing north-south interchanges and cooperation, relieving the unemployed and ensuring the stabilized life of the working people with concerted efforts.

All these important and pressing questions will not be solved of their own accord merely because an agreement was reached on the three principles of national reunification and the north-south joint statement was made public.

The pro-U.S., pro-Japanese traitors to the nation and the reactionary elements who fear more than anything else the national unity and the reunification of the country are maintaining the fascist ruling system and trampling underfoot democracy in south Korea and continuously barring the road to reunification, undermining the ideal of the north-south joint statement.

The U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression who dislike the reunification of our country are also hampering overtly and covertly the independent solution of the Korean question.

The prevailing situation demands us to embody the lofty ideal of democracy to mobilize the nation-wide strength of all the patriotic parties, groupings and people of all strata and thus frustrate the obstructionist manoeuvres of the reactionary forces at home and abroad and powerfully promote the cause of reunification.

The great national cause of the country's reunification can not be accomplished by the efforts of a few specific persons alone. Not only the authorities in power but also the workers, peasants and intellectuals— the absolute majority of the nation— and all other people should participate in this cause and the work of the North-South Coordination Committee and the Red Cross talks should be pushed forward. At the same time, all the parties and groupings representing the interests of all strata should exert every effort to accomplish the cause of reunification. Only by giving full play to democracy to fully reflect the will of the masses of the people and mobilizing all the patriotic forces, can all the obstacles lying in the way of reunification be overcome and the reunification question be solved in a peaceful way by the internal force of the nation.

At this moment when all the people loving the country and the nation are called on more urgently than ever to turn out as one, the missions of all the political parties and public organizations embracing all strata in the north and south have become really momentous.

At this grave historic juncture, considering it to be a bounden duty we assumed before the nation to devote all our efforts to the work for maximum acceleration of the reunification of the country, we sincerely propose to all the political parties and public organizations of south Korea to hold a Joint Conference of All Political Parties and Public Organizations of the North and the South.

In view of the prevailing situation, this Conference should be convened as soon as possible and its detailed agenda, date and venue may be decided through mutual consultation.

To this end, we consider it necessary for the representatives of all political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea to have bilateral or multilateral contacts at any place convenient to both sides.

We are ready to come in touch with representatives of the political parties and public organizations of south Korea at any time with a view to arranging a Joint Conference.

Convinced that the political parties and public organizations of south Korea aspiring after the independent, peaceful reunification of the country will stand together with us in the van of the nation-wide patriotic movement to end the division of the nation and promote national reunification, we hope a positive response to our proposal for negotiation.

We also believe that the two ruling authorities of the north and the south which have already opened the road of dialogue and solemnly promised to the whole nation to honestly implement all the agreed points of the north-south joint statement should ensure adequate conditions necessary to convene a Joint Conference of the North and the South.

The Workers' Party of Korea
The Korean Democratic Party
The Chondoist Chongu Party
The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland
The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea
The Korean Democratic Women's Union
The Korean Buddhists Federation
The General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea
The General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea
The Korean Journalists Union
The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association
The Korean Democratic Scientists Association
The Korean Students Committee

Pyongyang, August 19, 1972

All People in Guerilla Bases Are under Arms

In the early spring of 1933 when the anti-Japanese armed struggle was going on, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke of how the people in the guerilla bases should fight to cope with the enemy's ever-intensified "punitive operations" against the bases. He said to the following vein:

...In order to defend the guerilla bases-liberated areas impregnably, it is necessary to rapidly expand and strengthen the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army on the one hand and on the other to arm the entire people in the bases.... If all people—from Young Children's Corps members to old folks—arm themselves firmly, we can drive back the "punitive troops" pouncing upon the guerilla bases and shatter in good time the enemy's espionage and subversive manoeuvres. If all people are under arms, we can repulse any enemy....

The teaching of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instilled into the minds of the people in the guerilla bases the firm conviction in victory and it served as the guiding principle in the struggle for defending the guerilla bases.

The people in the guerilla bases equipped themselves firmly with his great idea of self-defence and all people who could fight took up arms in their hands and rose in a body in the struggle for defending the guerilla bases. This made it possible for them to reliably defend the revolutionary bases for four to five years, frustrating the enemy's desperate offensive.

People Are Equipped with Revolutionary Idea of Self-defence

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that what is most important in arming the entire people is to make them correctly understand the aim of their struggle—the restoration of the fatherland—and make them firmly resolve to defend the guerilla bases on their own strength and have confidence in victory. And he himself gave primary attention to equipping the people with the revolutionary idea of self-defence.

He saw to it that the Party and mass organizations in the guerilla bases intensified political work among the masses. On the other hand, he personally went among the masses and showed a fine example.

Visiting Supeikou in 1933, he told the people there about the importance of the arming of the entire people and mobilized them to the struggle for it.

The Leader personally called at the Wangching Women's Association and other revolutionary organizations and equipped their functionaries with the *Juche* idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and told them in detail about the concrete orientation of work and ways and means for thoroughly implementing the line of arming the entire people.

In particular, he referred to the need of effectively utilizing various means of cultural propaganda in arming the people with the revolutionary spirit of self-defence.

Upholding the instruction given by the Leader, the Party and mass organizations in the guerilla bases conducted mass political education work by various methods.

Through the dramas and serial pictures showing the brutal atrocities perpetrated by the enemy during his raid on the guerilla bases and the heroic struggle waged by the guerillas and people in repulsing him and through revolutionary songs, the revolutionary organizations inspired the people to the struggle in 1933.

Along with this, the revolutionary organizations equipped the people with the idea of self-defence of the Leader through lecture meetings, round-table talks, debates, various publications, etc.

Having equipped themselves with the great idea of self-defence of the Leader, the people in the guerilla bases made thoroughgoing political and ideological preparations to defend the guerilla bases as firm as a rock by their own efforts.

Under the personal guidance of the Leader, a struggle for obtaining arms and learning military techiniques was also unfolded in the revolutionary bases.

Political and military trainings were conducted every morning.

Those who had no rifles took part in the training with wooden rifles and familiarized themselves with the use of spears and swords.

A woman in the Wangyukou guerilla base participated in the military training almost every day with her baby on back and a little later she grew into a skillful combatant, into a crack shot.

The people strove to lead their daily life in a militant way. People, young and old, men and women, wore on their backs knapsacks containing emergency ration, footwear and other goods for emergency use and carried weapons. They kept food in secret places underground. They arranged their household utensils in such a way as to evacuate them quickly in case of emergency.

The people in the guerilla bases armed themselves firmly with the great idea of self-defence of the Leader and kept themselves alert and ready at all times. That is why they could wipe out the oncoming enemy at a stroke, not dismayed by his surprise attack.

People Who Can Fight Are Placed under Arms

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enlisted all people in the guerilla bases who could fight in the semi-military organizations—the Youth Volunteers Corps, the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Force, the Juvenile Vanguard, etc.—and led them to defend the guerilla bases while doing farm work.

Before anything else, the Leader formed the Youth Volunteers Corps with children and youth of 17-18 years of age singled out of the Juvenile Vanguards and Young Communist League organizations. The Youth Volunteers Corps, giving a helping hand to the guerillas and people, fortified the guerilla bases rockfirm, improved their marksmanship and had a deep grasp of guerilla tactics. Thus they made a great contribution to safeguarding the guerilla bases and rearing the reserves of the guerilla army.

Besides, he organized the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Force, a people's armed force defending the guerilla bases without being divorced from production, with men and women between the ages of 18 and 40 and gave it guidance. The Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Force mainly conducted guard duty and in case of the enemy's raid on the bases it smote him in the area in its charge in cooperation with the guerillas and safeguarded the defence line of the guerilla bases.

With the strengthening of its own political and military force, the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Force defended the guerilla bases with its own force when the guerillas went out to hit the enemy.

The Juvenile Vanguards, a semi-military organization of children and youth, had no weapons. But its members stood sentry in the guerilla bases and reconnoitered the enemy carrying with them pistols and cudgels of their own making and they gave labour assistance to the people.

The Leader united all the people who could fight in the semi-military organizations and reinforced their military equipment.

Saying that a fundamental task for the reinforcement of the military equipment is to capture weapons from the enemy by attacking him and manufacture them on their own, he aroused the people to the struggle for the acquisition of weapons.

To put into practice his teaching, the members of the semi-military organizations, together with the revolutionary masses, secured necessary weapons attacking the enemy from ambush, making raids on him and luring him in succession everywhere. Old folks, women and children also took part in the struggle for capturing weapons from the enemy. The blacksmith's shops and weapon repair shops in the guerilla bases made spears and swords and even bombs, pistols and rifles later.

Together with the semi-military organization members, all people in guerilla bases thus armed themselves with rifles, firelocks, spears, swords, etc.

The sticks the children played with were not mere playthings but weapons for hitting the enemy. Women had explosives and knives with them.

While personally guiding the political and military training of the members of the semi-military organizations, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught the people marksmanship and guerilla tactics so that they could handle the weapons they had seized through their arduous struggle and fight the enemy at any time.

By arming all people in the guerilla bases he made it possible for them to repel the enemy's invasion at any time.

Li Chang Gyu

Spokesman of CC of DPRK Red Cross Society Issues Statement

Demanding South Korean Side to Give up Scheme to Put Artificial Obstacle in the Way of North-South Korea Red Cross Full-dress Talks

The spokesman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society issued a statement on August 19 in connection with the fact that the south Korean side included the so-called "Chairman of the Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" in the list of advisers in an attempt to lay an artificial obstacle to the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross Societies.

The statement says:

The day of the first session of the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks is near at hand, the session to open in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of revolution, amid the great expectation of the entire Korean people and the keen interest of the peace-loving people the world over.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea formed a delegation to the north-south Korea Red Cross full-dress talks so that the talks may creditably discharge its mission of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the split and laying a steppingstone for the reunification of the country, and included authoritative representatives of the political parties and public organizations among the advisers so that they may render effective help in the work of the full-dress talks.

This is a most reasonable step which fully accords with the ideal of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the lofty Red Cross humanitarian principles and with the unanimous aspiration of the whole nation eagerly waiting for the reunification of the country.

At a time when our side is exerting sincere efforts for the earliest convocation of the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks and its smooth progress, the south Korean side is engaged in outrageous acts of impairing agreements already reached at the preliminary talks and throwing a wet blanket over the atmosphere of rapprochement created between the north and south through persevering efforts.

Worse still, they have recently included the so-called "Chairman of the Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" in the list of advisers to put a new obstacle in the way of the north-south Red Cross talks. This we cannot overlook.

As the world knows, the "Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" is a paid organization, a twin brother of the "Office of the Five Provinces of the North." It is a conspiratorial organization intent on appeasing and deceiving the inhabitants taken to the south during the Fatherland Liberation War, on fanning up antagonism and split between the north and south as its name itself shows and on hatching political intrigues against the northern half of the Republic.

They defined the northern half of the Republic as the so-called "unrestored area" and have staged such a farce as to work in south Korea as self-styled "administrative officials" of provinces, cities and counties in the area of the northern half and thus served as "executors" of the notorious policy of "marching north for reunification" and attaining "reunification by prevailing over communism," the policy of "restoring" the northern half.

The south Korean side is trying to bring such an organization of political intriguers to the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks. This is a grave provocative act violating the Red Cross humanitarian principles and running counter to the great national unity and the sacred cause of independent, peaceful reunification. This is nothing but a scheme to create an artificial obstacle to the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks even before it opens.

The south Korean side is resorting to a clumsy political trick in pursuance of its sinister aim, trying to misuse the magnanimity and patience of our side. Under such conditions it is evident that we cannot reconcile ourselves to it.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands the south Korean side to give up at once the provocative scheme to use the so-called "Chairman of the Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" as its adviser to the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks.

If the south Korean side refuses to discontinue such unreasonable act, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement in Denunciation

of U.S. Imperialists' Barbarous Bombing on Viet Nam

The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement on August 14 pungently denouncing the ever intensified barbarous indiscriminate bombing on the whole area of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the U.S. imperialists.

The statement pointed to the fact that now the U.S. imperialists are committing barbarous, indiscriminate bombing raids with increasing frenzy on the whole area of the DRVN, destroying the densely populated areas and economic and cultural establishments of the DRVN and killing and wounding innocent people.

By ever more feverishly escalating and intensifying the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists have laid bare in all nakedness their aggressive and bestial nature to the whole world and shown with added clarity that U.S. imperialism is No. 1 sworn enemy of the people the world over.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people pungently denounce with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for making the bestial bombing raids, killing Vietnamese people and destroying the economic and cultural establishments of Viet Nam, and fully support the just stand of the Vietnamese people manifested in the August 8 statement of the DRVN Foreign Ministry.

Though the U.S. imperialists are now trying still more desperately to realize their policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, they will never be able to break the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to fight resolutely and win resolutely with the support of the Asian people and the progressive people of the world, nor will they hold in check the triumphant advance of the Vietnamese people, the statement said, and emphasized:

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and render active support and assistance to them with might and main to the end in their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

If the U.S. imperialists refuse to cease at once their barbarous bombing and mining and blockade of the DRVN and withdraw from South Viet Nam and Indochina, taking along their aggressor forces and lethal weapons, they will sustain a heavier, ignominious defeat and further precipitate their final defeat.

Korea-Upper Volta Friendship Association Inaugurated

The Korea-Upper Volta Friendship Association was inaugurated recently.

The rules of the Friendship Association were adopted and its Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members were elected at the inaugural meeting.

Chang Hak Myong, Vice-Chairman of CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, was elected Chairman of the Association.

This inauguration will make a great contribution to deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of Korea and Upper Volta, developing friendly relations between them and further strengthening support and solidarity in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a new prosperous society.

The Juche Idea and Its Vitality (I)

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution, great thinker and theorist, initiated the great *Juche* idea and amplified a unique theory about it in large volumes of his works, basing himself on a clear-cut analysis of the socio-economic conditions and the subjective and objective requirements of the development of the revolution in our country.

He made a profound and perfect elucidation of all the theoretical and practical matters related to the establishment of *Juche*—the quintessence of the *Juche* idea, its essential requirements, the principles and ways of embodying it in all fields of the revolution and construction. By so doing did he create the great doctrine of *Juche* which has an integral theoretical system.

The *Juche* idea has been embodied in our revolution and construction and is displaying its great vitality.

In compliance with the readers' requests, the Editorial Board, beginning with this issue, serially publishes an article on the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal, original idea of *Juche*, the new development of Marxism-Leninism, and its great vitality.

The Juche Idea—a Great Thought That Clarifies the Basic Position and Principle Maintained by Our Party in the Revolution and Construction

The immortal *Juche* idea initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, is a creative thought which clarifies, above all, the basic position adhered to by our Party in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"We have always held fast to the principle of settling all problems of revolution and construction independently, in keeping with the actual conditions of our country and in reliance mainly on our own strength. We have creatively applied the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and experiences of other countries to suit our country's historical conditions and national peculiarities and have solved our problems on our own responsibility under all circumstances, opposing the spirit of reliance on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance. The word *Juche* widely known to the world is a term expressing such a creative and independent principle and position adhered to by our Party in conducting revolutionary struggle and constructive work." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi Journalists' Delegation," Eng. ed., p. 2.)

The word *Juche* is a term expressing the creative and independent principle and position adhered to by our Party in conducting revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The masters of the revolution in each country are its Party and people. Therefore, the Party and people, among others, must act as masters the way they should. To do so, they must take the attitude of master towards their revolution and construction.

To have the attitude of masters towards the revolution and construction in a country means holding fast to the independent and creative stand of solving all problems by their own efforts in conformity with its specific conditions by using their heads and judgement.

Such an attitude and position alone make it possible to keep principle and consistency in formulating the lines and policies and in waging the struggle to carry them through and render it possible to push ahead dynamically with the revolutionary struggle and construction work by bringing the people's creative wisdom and enthusiasm into full play under the unitary leadership of the Leader.

Independence and creativeness are the essential requirements of the *Juche* idea.

The *Juche* idea perfectly reflects, first of all, the demand of independence of the working class.

The communist movement, by nature, is an independent movement of the working class against all manner of subordination.

It emanates from the class nature of the working class.

It is the class nature inherent in the working class alone to shape its destinies independently by its own efforts and with its own faith.

Communists fight to actualize the class interests and desire of the working class. They are not engaged in revolution on instructions from anyone or to get into anyone's graces but make revolution out of their own faith in the revolutionary cause of the working class and Marxism-Leninism.

The communist movement is unfolded with a nation as a unit and by its own internal forces.

The working class defends its class interests and discharges its world-historic mission in the course of carrying into effect the laws of the development of the society and the revolutionary movement.

These laws operate mainly with a national state as a unit. It is the arena where the workers form themselves into a class and carry on their struggle.

The basic task of Communists and working class in each country is to conduct well its revolution and construction.

Those in charge of the revolution in each country are its Party and people. The decisive factor in victory of the revolution is the internal forces of its own. It is the internal revolutionary forces of a country which defeat the counter-revolutionary forces and win victory in its revolution. That is law of the development of the revolutionary movement.

Therefore, in order to carry out the revolution and construction well the Party and people must solve their own problems by their own efforts on their own responsibility under all circumstances, sticking fast to the independent position of their own.

Independence meant by the *Juche* idea is to undertake the whole responsibility for the revolution and construction in the country concerned. It is the independence based on the international solidarity and proletarian internationalism of the working class.

To reject the principles of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity of the working class on the plea of maintaining "independence" and "autonomy" is a manifestation of nationalism which has nothing to do with the genuine Marxist-Leninist independence.

The *Juche* idea perfectly reflects the demand of creativeness of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma but a guide to action and a creative doctrine.

If one slides into dogmatism and swallows the existing formulas and experiences of others in lumps, one can never bring into play the might and vitality of Marxism-Leninism as creative doctrine.

To reject the universal truth and revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism under the cloak of "creativeness" is an expression of revisionism which has nothing to do with the Marxist-Leninist creativeness.

Creativeness meant by the *Juche* idea is to satisfy the requirements of the revolution and the reality free from any existing formula and theory. It is the creativeness which serves for defending the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism thoroughly.

Independence and creativeness advocated by the *Juche* idea form an integral whole, inter-linked inseparably and organically.

Creativeness can be fully embodied only when independence is maintained.

Only when we adhere to the independent stand of solving our problems on our own responsibility with the faith in our strength according to our own judgement, is it possible for us to solve all the problems creatively.

If we lack independence, our faculty of independent thinking will be paralyzed and we will be unable to display creativeness and even unable to say what we want to.

Independence can be embodied to the full when it is linked with creativeness.

Independence is unthinkable apart from our own guiding theory and lines and policies in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied and developed in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

If we swallow the lines, policies and experiences of others in toto and follow them blindly, we can never secure independence.

Kang Jung Sik

People's Hospital in a Village

Benefits of Free Medical Service

A short time ago I made a visit to the Chollima People's Hospital in Suhung-ri, Hungsang county.

The hospital looked quite cosy and neat, hemmed in by poplars, peach and other fruit trees and garden plants.

In the hospital a doctor was on duty together with a nurse. According to what Dr. Li Jong Gon said, in the morning he treats patients who come to him and in the afternoon goes out to the residential quarters in his charge to check up the health conditions of co-op farmers and give medical service.

At first I was shown around the 32-room hospital. Dr. Li took me to each of the rooms. We passed through sections of internal and surgical treatment, pediatrics and dental surgery, a nice laboratory with different types of experimental apparatuses and reagents and the X-ray room. Then we went to see the front ward in which a dispensary with its asepsis room is furnished with instruments for manufacture of above 10 kinds of injection medicines.

After inspecting the front ward we proceeded to the ward behind it through an outdoor corridor.

The ward on the backside was all the more tidy and clean. Indeed, every section and room at the hospital had all necessary things for therapeutic and prophylactic work for the villagers.

My heart warmed up at the thought that a hospital the like of which could hardly be seen in big towns before liberation works for the promotion of the health of the inhabitants of this ordinary village and their happy life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"In particular, we should build up county hospitals well, reinforce maternity facilities for the rural women, develop the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals, and set up children's wards in all *ri*, so as to decisively improve the medical service for the rural inhabitants."

The great idea of the Leader for turning the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals is realized in full in the Suhung village, too, so that the farmers enjoy the benefit of free medical care equally with city dwellers.

In October 1969, the fatherly Leader personally dropped in at the village hospital (which was then a clinic) though he was so busy with state affairs and cared much about the health of the farmers and their life.

When I looked around with a feeling of reverence the sunlit children's ward where the fatherly Leader had been, I happened to see a midwife called Yun Wol Sun in front of the maternity ward. She was just coming back from the quarters she undertook for regular medical service.

"How is the health of the daughter-in-law of the old man 'Korangsoe'?"

At this teasing query put by Dr. Jong Gon, the midwife laughed aloud and then briefed me why the man was called "Korangsoe."

In the pre-liberation days the women in the village lived in appalling poverty and humiliation. It was not infrequent that while doing hard toil a parturient woman had to deliver a child in the open. So, babies were named curiously, for instance, "Oeyangsoe" or "Korangsoe" because they were born in a shed or by a ditch. When old people who are intimate with each other meet, they often call the other side by such nickname.

"But now this has become an old story," she said. "100 per cent of the pregnant women in the village are given help in childbirth and many lovely babies are born in this maternity ward every month."

Finishing her brief narration, she spread a record book on the health of women villagers.

I was surprised again to see that she knew like the palm of her hands the health conditions of expected mothers and women in their confinement.

Yet, I thought it probable, for in the ordinary village pregnant women are not so many and doctors look after them almost every day with such health record books for individuals.

It is not only pregnant women, mothers in childbed and infants who enjoy such a happiness.

All the inhabitants in the village are taken good care of by doctors in charge of their health.

In the village hospital there are files of detailed records on the health of the village folks.

The medical workers of the hospital make it a rule to go out to the respective quarters in their charge for a house-to-house visit in the afternoon.

In this way they make the healthy people still more sturdy and the weak strong, offering them various kinds of tonics, and send them to well-known sanatoria in Chuul, Sambang, Sijungho, Kangso and other areas at an opportune time according to the plan.

Last year alone, twelve co-op farm members, among them grandma Kim Su Nam and a man named Il Yong, returned after complete recuperation at a health resort.

How much blessed peasants they are!

An old woman named Li Gwin-sun, a member in the fifth work-team, had false teeth put in at the village hospital. Stroking her once hollowed cheeks, she said: "It seems I have become scores of years younger" and added with delight that she now felt she could chew delicious food freely and live even longer.

In the days gone by, the village had neither a hospital nor an acupuncturist. To save a woman who delivered a child, all the village folks got together money for her medicine. The money did not go so far. She breathed her last in front of a hospital gate.

Now in the village which was torn by abject poverty and contempt there appeared a modern hospital and medical workers visit every home to examine the health of people.

Upon leaving the village hospital, I felt more deeply that our socialist system is grateful, thinking of south Korean society where patients in serious conditions are denied treatment, unable to pay the doctor's fee and die miserably on the roadside.

Chang Ik Su

Our children, if necessary, are given treatment by medical specialists in well-furnished children's wards attached to hospitals in all parts of the country

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In capitalist society money is everything and the most precious thing is money, whereas in socialist and communist society the most precious thing is men and everything serves the promotion of people's welfare."

These days newspapers and the broadcast often inform us of heart-rending news from south Korea, one of which said that a pregnant woman, taken ill, visited five hospitals to ask for treatment but they refused to treat her because she had no money to pay, and now she fell into a critical condition.

Whenever I hear such news, I remember with deep emotion the above-mentioned words of our fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our socialist system set up by the Leader grants huge benefits to us people. It is rather difficult for me to give here a full account of them.

I want to tell only one instance of the benefits of free medical service under our socialist system, which I, an ordinary shopwoman, received in person.

It happened a few months ago. At midnight one day, suddenly I got ill. That time I was eight months pregnant. Less than ten minutes after the call was sent, a doctor, aboard an ambulance, rushed to my home. Instantly I was carried to the hospital.

One day passed in the hospital. I came round and opened my eyes when doctors and nurses looked down with their lambent eyes to me lying on the operating table. Before the operation, surgeons, later I knew, had consultations again and again all the day. As a matter of fact, to make successful the operation on me was a difficult task for them, because I was gravid and my conditions were very grave, and still worse, they had to tackle two problems, that is, to save my life and the life of unborn child.

Doctors vied with each other to undertake that difficult task. Sincerity makes stone flower, this is a saying with us. Sure enough, they did it with all sincerity, and both lives, I and my child to be born, were rescued.

Treating me, they gave me transfusion of their own bloods many times. When I had my vessels infused with the bloods of our medical workers who are true to patients and love men deeply, I felt a lump in my throat and shed tears of gratitude for our socialist system.

Really great care was paid to my baby born prematurely. A doctor worked exclusively for him and eutrophics and medicines of high value were not stinted for his treatment. As a result, the baby attained normal body-weight before he left the hospital. Naturally, I didn't pay even a penny for all the treatment and medicines.

Had it been in south Korea, I would have paid an enormous sum of money for the operation, treatment and medicines I received for three months until I was discharged.

But, in the northern half of the Republic free medical service has been effected in an all-round way, and people have no worries about treatment and medicine fees.

People say the benevolence of parents to their children is immeasurably great. But I dare say our grateful socialist system defies all comparison in benevolence.

I have five children including the new-born child. They are all growing up healthily under the sunshine of the Leader. In bringing them up I am quite free from care.

The same is true with other women. All women in the northern half of the Republic receive the same benefits from the state as I do.

Modern hospitals, obstetric facilities, nurseries and kindergartens are found in every place, rural and urban, and medical workers do their best with all sincerity for public health, working as the genuine servant of people.

Women enjoy 77-day paid maternity leave, obstetric hospitals register all pregnant women, doctors and nurses check their health conditions regularly and treat them till their recovery after delivery and midwife's care is given 100 per cent.

Women give birth safely in maternity hospitals and people bless them for their new-born sons and daughters. Prophylactic medicine is developed. To treat people in advance, doctors make home visits.

This is what we see here in the northern half.

However, things are quite different in south Korea. Hospitals refuse to treat penniless people, no matter how serious their ailment may be. Innumerous paupers are dying miserably, unable to afford themselves even a doze of medicine. The cause of all misfortunes of south Koreans is the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and reactionary politics of its followers.

The day will surely come when the south Korean women and people can share with us the happiness of life.

Son In Su
Saleswoman of the Chilsongmun Fish Shop, Moranbong District, Pyongyang

CC of DPRK Red Cross Society Makes Public List of Its Delegation

to North-South Korea Red Cross Full-dress Talks

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society made public on August 14 the list of its delegation to the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies as follows:

Head of the delegation: **Kim Tae Hui,** Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Deputy head of the delegation: **Chu Chang Jun,** General Secretary of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society

Delegate (Spokesman): **Cho Myong Il,** Standing Committee Member and Director of the Press and Information Department, of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society

Delegate: **Kung Sang Ho,** Councillor of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society

Delegate: **Li Chong Il,** Standing Committee Member of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society

Delegate: **Han Si Hyok,** Director of the Culture and Propaganda Department of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society

Delegate: **Kim Su Chol,** Vice-Director of the Organization and Planning Department of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society

The delegation of our side to the historic full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies will bend all its sincere efforts for the sacred cause to alleviate at an early date the sufferings of the compatriots caused by the split and lay a stepping stone for the independent peaceful reunification, guided by the spirit of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross work.

CC of DPRK Red Cross Society Announces List of Advisers

to Attend North-South Korea Red Cross Full-dress Talks

The CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society announced on August 14 the list of advisers of our side to attend the north-south Korea Red Cross full-dress talks.

Follows the list of advisers to the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

Yun Gi Bok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Director of the Science and Education Department of the CC of the WPK, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Assembly

Kim Song Ryul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, Deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee and Standing Committee Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland

Kang Jang Su, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Member of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and Professor

Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee and Member of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Paek Nam Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Standing Committee Member of the Korean National Peace Committee

O Gwang Taek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Students Committee

Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and Deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

The advisers to the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society to the full-dress talks will not spare active cooperation, support and encouragement to the work of the Red Cross full-dress talks in accordance with the agreed items of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and will creditably discharge their mission, representing the ardent desire of the entire fellow countrymen to dispel the dark clouds of national split hanging over for a quarter of a century and bring earlier the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Successful Test Operation of 20 Circuits of Telephone Lines between Pyongyang and Seoul

A successful test operation of the 20 circuits of telephone lines between Pyongyang and Seoul was carried out on August 18. These lines were connected at Panmunjom on the 17th to ensure communications during the north-south Korea Red Cross full-dress talks.

The test operation began at 10:30. "This is Pyongyang. Is that Seoul? We are very glad to connect the telephone lines and talk over them again after 27 years." Infinite joy was read on the faces of those who were testing the tone quality and exchanging greetings.

The 20 circuits of telephone links between Pyongyang and Seoul will greatly contribute to successfully ensuring the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks, expanding contacts between the north and the south, promoting understanding between them and accelerating the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

We Cannot Accept the So-called "Chairman of the Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" as Adviser to the North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks,

Says Chairman of CC of DPRK Red Cross Society in His Telephone Message to President of South Korean Red Cross Society

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the CC of the DPRK Red Cross Society, phoned on August 21 the President of the South Korean Red Cross Society to say that the DPRK Red Cross side cannot accept the so-called "Chairman of the Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" as the latter's adviser to the north-south Korea Red Cross full-dress talks.

Referring in his telephone message to the fact that the south Korean Red Cross side included the so-called "Chairman of the Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" in the advisers to the north-south Korea Red Cross full-dress talks, Chairman Son Song Pil said that our just stand had already been manifested in the statement dated August 19, 1972.

He stated that the purport of presence of the advisers at the talks is to help toward mitigating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the territorial split and laying a stepping stone for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, that this point was agreed upon at the preliminary talks and that the measure taken by the south Korean side is contradictory to the purport and agreed point and, moreover, uns counter to the Red Cross humanitarian principles as well as the north-south joint statement manifesting the three principles for national reunification.

The DPRK Red Cross Society informs you clearly that it cannot receive the so-called "Chairman of the Central Federation of Five Provinces of the North" as an adviser of the south Korean Red Cross side, he pointed out, and went on:

I cordially ask the south Korean Red Cross side to immediately give up such act intended to draw the organization of foul political intriguers into the talks and take a measure to replace him with a representative of another organization.

A Society Where Human Lives Are at the Mercy of Money

In south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation tragedies take place almost everyday in which patients in need of emergency treatment are compelled to die, denied medical care due to empty purse. This has given rise to a serious public criticism.

A south Korean radio said that a boy in Seoul, named Jun Sok, who got a serious burn injury over 40 per cent of his body on August 8 died, denied emergency treatment at six hospitals due to inability to pay, despite the pleading of his parent who carried him on back from hospital to hospital.

On the same day the radio also reported of the case of a seriously bruised old woman who was on the brink of death in the first-aid room of a hospital, unattended for a similar reason.

Earlier, on the first of the month, a boy in Pusan, named Ha Jong Jin, fell from a height and got a serious wound. Villagers hurriedly carried him on back to a few hospitals only to be coldly told, "If can't be helped if you haven't money, though it's a fatal wound that needs an immediate operation." The boy breathed his last pitifully calling for his mother. Heartrending incidents, indeed!

Similar cases happen every hour and every minute in south Korean society which is so corrupt that human lives are at the mercy of money.

Here is a case just as reported by a south Korean radio on August 9 last:

A pregnant woman has been thrown into fatal state with the unborn child dead, denied medical care at every hospital she visited, because she had no money.

The radio report gave the detail:

"Mrs. Kim Sun-Nyo, the wife of a Mr. Kim, dwelling in Songdong District, Seoul, had symptoms of delivery, and around 9 o'clock in the morning she went to two neighbouring private hospitals but was not admitted as she had no money to guarantee the payment.

She had no alternative but to return home. Hers was an emergency case. At 9 o'clock in the evening, she went with the help of her husband to another hospital, attached to the Hanyang College, where she was again refused admission because she couldn't afford to buy a 200-won ticket for diagnosis. She couldn't even see the doctor before she turned round for home. By that time she was already in a serious state with the outflow of umbilical cord.

Let's not try to say for the moment who is to blame, whether to lay the blame on her poverty or on the inhumanity of those gentries who are engaged in the art of medicine. Anyway she was wretched beyond description.

Mrs. Kim could hardly walk but managed to get to the first-aid room of the Eastern Municipal Hospital.

Dr. Yun something at the hospital said that the unborn child must have been dead since the umbilical cord and even one of its arms were already out. You might say his diagnosis was right, but he refused to offer her medical care because she had no money.

Dr. Yun is said to have advised her to go to the Southern Municipal Hospital. And that was all that he said as a sign of good-bye.

Now she proceeded, as advised by Dr. Yun, to the Southern Municipal Hospital, the fourth one she had to visit. The time was 10 o'clock at night. But she was also rejected. There she was told that the doctor in charge was absent and she had better go and ask for at the Eastern Municipal Hospital.

Disgusting! The recommended Eastern Municipal Hospital was the one she had only been to one hour before, but in vain.

That was how she asked for medical care at five hospitals. It took her as many as 16 hours.... The municipal hospitals refused to see her case. Can this be tolerated?"

The radio report censured:

"An emergency decree is desirable to punish such wicked doctors.

Your Honour the Doctors, don't get lost in money making but be doctors as you ought to be."

• • •

Is this simply attributable to the "inhumanity" of some doctors such as Yun of the Eastern Municipal Hospital or to the "inadequacy" of measures for emergency cases on the part of the south Korean authorities? No. This is inevitable as long as the present south Korean social system exists where money means everything.

Kim Byong Sam

In south Korea money is more important than human lives

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Yearly Plans Fulfilled in Succession

With a whole-hearted desire to carry out at the earliest possible date the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the working people in all parts of our country continue to fulfil their yearly assignments ahead of schedule in the atmosphere of great revolutionary upsurge.

The workers in the field of local industry in Chongdan county, who are keeping up a vigorous struggle for greater labour results in the spirit of Chollima, honoured their quotas for this year at 100.2 per cent as of July 25.

During the period for fulfilment of their annual plan they, unfolding a mass technical innovation drive, steadily improved production processes, with the result that they raised labour productivity to 169 per cent as compared with the beginning of the year, boosted the output remarkably while lowering the production cost by 4.6 per cent and expanded the kind of goods 1.5 times as against the corresponding period of last year.

Annual plans have been carried out by many other factories and enterprises. The yearly target hitters include local industry factories in Songgan county—the fur processing factory, the medical appliances factory, the musical instruments factory and the straw goods factory which finished this year's plans as of July 8 and the Nampo Silk Mill which fulfilled its annual plan as of July 24.

Our working people who do not rest on their laurels are now bringing about uninterrupted innovations out of a burning desire to hasten the day of reunification of the country, warmly supporting and welcoming the three principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the joint statement of the north and the south based on the principles.

Rich Wheat and Barley Crop Harvested

This year our co-op farmers had a record harvest of wheat, the first in two-cropping.

The co-operative farms in Ryongchon and Hwangju-up of Hwangju county and Samsong of Chunghwa county and many others, known for the successful two-crop cultivation, harvested more than 4 tons of wheat per *chongbo*.

In particular, heavy crops were reaped by the co-op farms where the water-sprinkler irrigation system and comprehensive mechanization had been introduced. For instance, the Samsong Co-operative Farm of Chunghwa county brought in 6 tons from every *chongbo* of its 100-*chongbo* fields, and many other co-op farms raised 4-5 tons or more per *chongbo*.

Such a rich harvest of wheat is ascribable to the personal guidance of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He visited a co-op farm on May 8, 1970 to create an example in the two-crop cultivation on dry fields under the water-sprinkler irrigation system, designated an experimental plot and taught the co-op farmers how to raise two crops in a year.

Later on, he showed much concern by providing them with various types of machines, equipment and materials needed for the two-crop cultivation.

Under his wise guidance many co-op farms brought a wider area under the water-sprinkler irrigation system in a planned manner, introduced extensive mechanization in farming and cultivated wheat well.

This year's crops of wheat and barley were far better than usual; their total output in our country grew 1.5 times as against 1971.

Not self-complacent with such an initial achievement in their campaign to scale the height of grains this year, our co-op farmers keep up an energetic struggle for a greater success in all branches of agricultural production.

A Big Catch

Our fishermen have been out to fill this year's quota by October 10, out of sheer desire to attain the independent peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest date. In recent few months they caught tens of thousands of tons more of fish than in the corresponding period of last year, and continued to take large catches.

The fishermen of the Chongjin Fishery Office overshot their plan for July at 140 per cent and have been overfulfilling their daily plan at 200 per cent without slacking off their efforts.

An energetic campaign was afoot also among the fishermen of the Sinpo Fishery Office. They gave priority to shoal detection and steadily improved their nets to suit the specific features of fishing ground and the roving habit of fish in an effort for bigger catches. The result was catch of 40 tons per netting, and hundreds of tons a day.

The fishermen of the Kajin Fishery Office made a good haul; they hit their target at 180-200 per cent everyday in catching cuttlefish, for they applied scientific fishing methods based on their researches on ocean current and their past experiences, though cuttlefish came scatteringly this year.

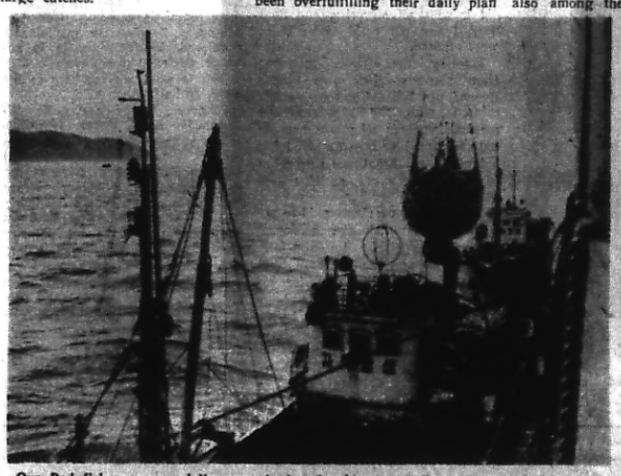
The catches of Wonsan, Hongwon, Tanchon, Kosong, Soho and Munchon fishery offices increased markedly; the fishermen never missed ever-changing central fishing grounds under the unified command of control boat and netted in a scientific way, with the result that they carried out their daily plan at 150-160 per cent.

Continuous renovation was brought about by the fishermen operating in the West Sea.

The fishermen of the Nampo Fishery Office boldly pushed farther and farther from their home port until they made a good haul by timely detecting shoals, encircling them and netting them agilely.

The fishermen of the Sinuiju Fishery Office netted more frequently in August than before and carried many kinds of fishing implements to catch a greater variety of fish, and thus got 1.4 times bigger haul than in the corresponding period of last year.

Without resting on their laurels, all our Red fishermen, operating both in the West and East Sea, continue with their vigorous struggle for better catches.



Our Red fishermen are daily campaigning for bigger catches out of a desire to bring earlier the independent peaceful reunification of the country

We Cannot Overlook Utterances Violating Agreed Points of Joint Statement

In south Korea today there is an uninterrupted flow of utterances violating the principles for national reunification which were clarified in the north-south joint statement.

An eloquent proof of this is furnished by the "speech" made by a man of the south Korean authorities in celebration of the "day of restoration." We cannot overlook the fact that those who are under the solemn obligation to put into effect the joint statement gave the utterances running counter to its basic spirit.

Ill-boding outcries about "reunification under the system of liberal democracy" were again made in socalled "speech on the day of restoration."

What is meant by the "reunification under the system of liberal democracy" is to impose on us the present anti-national, anti-popular social system in south Korea.

This cannot but be a flagrant violation of the north-south joint statement in which the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are laid down.

Two differing systems actually exist in the north and south. Under such condition, if one puts emphasis on the difference of ideology and system or one side imposes its ideology and system on the other side, it will result only in fostering split and discord, far from attaining the national unity.

Precisely for this reason we, prompted by the lofty patriotic stand of promoting the great national cause of the country's reunification, have invariably called for achieving national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system. This is clearly stipulated in the north-south joint statement.

The south Korean side signed the north-south joint statement. This means that it accepted these principles and swore to implement them, before the whole nation.

This notwithstanding, hardly before the ink dried on the joint statement signed by them, the south Korean rulers jabbered that "a heterogeneous north-south deadlock should be made a homogeneity based on liberal democracy for a free life," "the north-south reunification should be accomplished on the principle of fulfilling the spirit of our constitution" and so forth. And now they have gone the length of advocating "reunification under the system of liberal democracy."

These utterances of south Korean rulers reveal, in essence, their intention to "reunify the country by prevailing over communism."

In an attempt to veil the ulterior aim of "reunification by prevailing over communism," the man of the south Korean authorities, palavered in his "speech" that "it is necessary to place the fatherland above the ideal" and "the nation above the system."

We cannot understand why they, if they are truly concerned before anything else about the fatherland and the nation, are trying to impose the anti-popular system of south Korea upon the northern half, croaking about "reunification under the system of liberal democracy" in violation of the agreed points of the joint statement which calls for attaining national unity transcending system, ideal and ideology.

The incoherent nature of their utterances finds expression also in the assertion that they have "long believed the reunification of the country should be attained by ourselves" and made "efforts for the independent reunification."

What a self-contradiction it is to talk about independent reunification, while begging the foreign aggressor forces for continued occupation and advocating elections subject to interference of outside forces!

Under the conditions in which foreign troops are stationed in the country and interference of outside forces is allowed, people cannot express their free will nor can democratic elections be held and much less unthinkable is independence, to say nothing of reunification. This is clearly borne out by the present realities of south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the course of a series of "elections" held in south Korea under the "supervision" of the "UNCURK" and their consequence.

They are now spreading a cock-and-bull story that "elections without outside supervision" are not "fair elections." On August 16 a south Korean reptile propaganda machine reported a queer story that "one cannot but emphasize once again that it is hard to attain the peaceful reunification of our country without the help of the United Nations." These utterances can be made only by those flunkeyists who are infected with the ruinous idea of relying on the outside forces.

The socalled "speech" called for "augmenting the national strength to achieve national reunification," arguing that "it is an absurd illusion to aspire after reunification without the support of national strength." "Augmentation of national strength" is nothing but a rehash of the notorious slogan of "building up strength" which they have so far chanted, ranting that it is essential to build up strength in order to "overpower" communism.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that the south Korean side is talking about "building up strength" even after it accepted the principles for reunifying the country in a peaceful way at the north-south high level talks and declared within and without through the joint statement that it would honestly put it into practice.

What is this if not an intention to solve the question of reunification by "strength"?

This is no more than a foolish dream.

The "speech" also clamoured about "unity" and "sublation of factional strife" based on the "establishment of a correct view of state." In this way they threatened progressive personages who pursue political ideals and progressive ideas going against their grain, the political opponents and the people aspiring after right to existence, democratic freedom and national reunification. At the same time, with sheer lies and fabrications and distortions they unreasonably slandered our side which has made consistent, sincere efforts for the faithful fulfilment of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and the successful progress of the north-south Red Cross talks, and they tried hard to justify and whitewash their unwarranted acts of laying difficulties and obstacles in the way of north-south contacts and negotiations and national reunification.

What is more, they had the cheek to "urge" the people in the northern half to "cooperate" with them, clamouring about "restoration of national consciousness" and the like.

As for the "restoration of national consciousness," this is an urgent matter in south Korea.

In the socalled "speech made on the day of restoration" the south Korean side revealed its intention to keep laying roadblocks in the way of national reunification, trampling underfoot the agreed points of the north-south joint statement. We cannot but consider this as an act dampening the national aspiration of our people for the reunification of the country and going against the trend of the times when the people hope to see a fair and early solution of the Korean question.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We consider that the solution of the reunification question must not be obstructed by the interests of any party, grouping or privileged circle at the expense of the national interests, and that reunification must in any case be accomplished in a democratic way, in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people, and not by one side forcing its will on the other side. We do not allow anyone to impose his will upon us and we, on our part, do not intend to force our will on others."

Each item of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement was codified in accordance with a complete unanimity of views reached by the north and the south. Therefore, no party has the right to interpret it arbitrarily or violate it as it pleases.

Our people and public opinion at home and abroad are now closely watching how the south Korean side carries it into practice.

Needless to say, if they keep breaking the pledges they had made in the joint statement, they will have to bear responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

The south Korean authorities must bear this in mind and act discreetly.

Congratulate "Fighters' Day" of Algerian People

The Algerian people greet the meaningful day of August 20, the "Fighters' Day."

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations to them.

Since independence the courageous Algerian people inheriting the revolutionary spirit of the fighters who shed blood and fell in the national liberation struggle, have scored great successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence and to achieve independent development of the country, getting over all sorts of difficulties and hardships in the way of their advance under the correct leadership of the Council of Revolution and the National Liberation Front headed by Chairman Houari Boumedienne, their outstanding Leader.

The Algerian people nationalized companies, factories and enterprises of foreign monopolies. Increasing their production capacity, they are building new factories such as steel works, machine plant and synthetic fibre factory to lay a solid foundation for the construction of an independent national economy.

In the field of agriculture, land is distributed to the peasants through the agrarian revolution and an intense struggle is going on to overcome the deformity of single-crop cultivation in agriculture and to carry out land readjustment and improvements, irrigation and mechanization.

In particular, the Algerian people are chalking up great results in their creative labour campaign to fulfil ahead of schedule the four-year national economic development plan (1970-1973) mainly aimed at attaining the country's economic liberation and consolidating its political independence.

A great change has also been made in the field of education and culture. In Algeria today more than 2,500,000 pupils study at schools of all levels in the domain of common education.

Externally the Algerian people maintain a firm stand and revolutionary spirit of opposing U.S. imperialism and its stooges and strengthen militant bonds with the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Today the Algerian government and people highly appreciate the achievements made in the revolution and construction by the Korean people under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and positively support the Korean people in their struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This is great encouragement to our people's struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, pointed out as follows in his message of greetings to Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Algeria:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the Algerian people in the endeavours to build a new society on the principles of self-reliance and socialism and express firm solidarity with your government and people in the just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, their stooges, and for liberating Palestine, defending the national dignity of the Arab people and achieving the complete liberation and unity of Africa."

Firmly believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the two countries will further strengthen and develop in all spheres, the Korean people wish the Algerian people greater successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country and for building the foundations of socialism under the leadership of Chairman Houari Boumedienne.

Korea-Egypt Friendly Ties Further Strengthened

August 24 marks the ninth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Egypt.

Greeting this anniversary, the Korean people send warmest congratulations to and express firm militant solidarity with the Egyptian people.

Though Korea and Egypt are far away from each other geographically the peoples of the two countries have long since been closely bound together through the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was an epoch-making event in strengthening the friendly and militant ties of both peoples and raising their relations to a new stage of development.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations of friendship and cooperation between them have been further cemented in the struggle for independent development of their countries.

Today the militant solidarity of the two peoples is being strengthened constantly in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The Korean people always extend full support and encouragement to the Egyptian people in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli Zionists, its lackeys.

Today the Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the Egyptian people who are vigorously unfolding anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle with the unshakable resolution of "we must take back by force the land we are deprived of by force" under the correct leadership of President Anwar El Sadat and energetically fighting to consolidate national independence and accomplish the common cause of the Arab people.

In the past period the Egyptian people waged an active struggle demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army illegally occupying the southern half of our country and the dissolution of "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." Now the Egyptian people give active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for reunifying the country independently by the united efforts of the nation without the interference of any outside forces on the basis of the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people are very grateful for this and happy to have the Egyptian people as their friends.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The Korean people are happy to have the U.A.R. people as their comrades-in-arms and will always march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the U.A.R. people in the common struggle against the U.S. and other imperialists." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by General Manager of 'Dar-El-Tahrir' for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic," Eng. ed., p. 18.)

The Korean people who greatly value the friendly relations with the Egyptian people will, in the future too, as in the past, go hand in hand with the Egyptian people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its minions and for the independent development of the country and will exert every effort for the advancement of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Egyptian people will surely attain final victory in the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle to regain the lost Arab territory and defend the dignity and honour of the Arab nation and will score greater success in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

The A.A. gunners of the Egyptian army vigilantly defend their territorial air

Namibian People Will Surely See Liberation Day

The Korean people give active support and encouragement to the Namibian people in their just struggle for freedom and liberation on the occasion of the "day of international solidarity with the Namibian people," August 26.

Today the Namibian people are suffering agony in a complete absence of political rights due to the cruel repression and persecution by the South African colonialists who are in cahoots with the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 540.)

The severe suppression and exploitation by the South African colonialists caused the Namibian people to rise up in all forms of struggles, the armed struggle included. The combat units of the Namibian people that set it as their immediate goal to crush the South African fascists and attain the independence of the country are bravely fighting against the brutal occupationists under the guidance of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO). Since 1966 when the Namibian people went over to military offensive, the South African colonialist troops have been dealt staggering blows. Recently, too, they have suffered a great loss of manpower and materials in many areas.

The armed struggle is accompanied by the fierce struggles of the broad masses. Workers' strikes which broke out in Windhoek, the capital, and other cities against the apartheid policy of the South African colonialists spread throughout the country in a flash, involving upwards of 10,000 persons.

Today the Namibian people are further strengthening militant solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique who are valorously fighting against the imperialists and colonialists.

Utterly perplexed at the stubborn struggle of the Namibian people, the Vorster colonialists of South Africa are manufacturing various fascist repression setups and evil laws. At the same time they are brutally suppressing the struggle of the Namibian people against colonialism and racism and putting down the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the neighbouring countries, supplied with different kinds of lethal weapons and a huge sum of dollars from the U.S. and British imperialists and in conspiracy with the Portuguese colonialists and the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia.

With no amount of suppression, can the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges, the Vorster racist clique, halt the just struggle of the Namibian people who are enjoying positive support and encouragement from the world people.

The recent 9th Summit Conference of the States and Governments of the Organization of African Unity expressed firm support for the African liberation movement against colonialism and racism and for national liberation and took measures for rendering greater assistance to it.

The Korean people will always send positive support and encouragement to the Namibian people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The righteous struggle of the Namibian people for chasing out the South African colonialists and achieving the genuine freedom and independence of the country will certainly be crowned with victory.

Friendship Visits

★ A delegation of the Communist Youth League of Cuba headed by Osvaldo Castro Colado, Secretary in Charge of Industry of the CYLC, arrived here on August 15 by plane.

★ A delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions headed by Gali Mazri, Secretary in Charge of Culture and Information of the GFITU, arrived in Pyongyang on the 15th by air.

★ A delegation of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers headed by Tungaraza, Deputy Secretary-General of the NUTW, came here on the 15th by air.

★ Rafael Angiada, permanent representative of the Independence Movement of Students of Puerto Rico in the International Union of Students, arrived in Pyongyang on the 15th by air.

★ A journalist delegation of Algeria headed by Edrug Boualem Brahim, Vice-Director of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Algeria, came to Pyongyang on the 15th by plane.

★ The government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Lazaro Pena Gonzalez, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Chairman of the Labour Committee of the Party Central Committee, which had been visiting our country, left here on the 15th by plane.

★ The delegation of Free Town, the capital of the Republic of Sierra Leone, headed by its mayor De Te Akibo Bas left here on the 15th by air after paying a visit to our country.

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